TO FRIEND JONATHAN. From the last London Examiner.

Friend Jonathan! for friend thou art,
Do prythee take now in good part
Lines the first steamer shall waft o'er.

Sorry am I to hear the Blacks
Still bear your ensign on their backs;
The stripes they suffer make me sore.

So! they must all be given up To drain again the bitter cup.

Better, far better, gold should come.
From Pennsylvanian wide awakes,
Ubiquitarian rattlesnakes,
Or, pet of royalty, Tom Tumb.

Another region sends it down,
Where soon will rise its hundredth town
The wide Pacific now is thine.
With power and riches be content:
More, more than either, God hath sent.
A man is better than a mine.

Scarce half a century hath past

Ere closed the tomb upon your last,
The man that built the Western world

When gamblers, drunkards, madmen rose,
He wrencht the sword from all such foes, And crusht them with the iron they harl'd

Beware of wrong. The brave are true.
The tree of Freedom never grew [salt. Where Fraud and Falsehood sow d their Hast thou not seen it stuck one day In the loose soil, and swept away The next, amid the blind and halt,

Who danced like maniacs round about?
The noisiest, foulest, rabble rout!
Earth spurns them from her, half-afraid.
Slaves they will ever be, and shou'd,
Dranken with every neighbor's blood,
By every chief they arm betrayed.
WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

## IRELAND.

The Battles in England and Ireland.

Our institutions are in danger (disguise it as we may) on both sides of the Channel. The Constitution is assailed; our "glorious Constitution in Church and State; for in both England and Ire-land the Church Establishment is periled; in England by the Pope's Hierarchy that makes that of the Queen a thing of nought; supersedes it as an usurpation; and in Ireland by the determination to put it down in retaliation for the attack upon the Pope's Hierarcy in England by the Prime Minister and Church Dignitaries. And the Church Establishment is half the Constitution-and in the estimation of ecclesiastics the better half.

And in Ireland, beside the Church Establish lishment, the power of the Aristocracy by which it is upheld, and which in its turn it upholds-like two men unsteady of foot and light of head, neither of whom could go alone, but who totter along mutually aided-rickety enough, it is true, but who still contrive to avoid a fall. The Tenant League is likely to deal as severe a blow to the the Irish Aristocracy as the Pope's Bull to the Anglican Hierarchy; but the clamor created by the latter has drowned the cries of distress evoked by the former. I should like to try to set before the readers of The Tribunc the realities in regard THE BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

It is not between the systems that-for want of

better, and as brief terms-we are wont to desig nate Popery and Protestantism, as spiritualities or as religious, that the war in England rages .-The organization of the Roman Catholic Hierar chy is not the commencement of the aggression of the religion that styles the Pope its earthly hoad it is the effect of its success. And so, the resist ance and the retaliation are not by the "Bible, which, according to Chillingworth, and echoed b all, "is the religion of Protestants." but by an appeal to the old statutes-or, in case of failure pear to the old statutes—or, in case of fature, new acts of Parliament; and by resolutions, and addresses to the Queen, and vehemont deanciations of the Pope and his clergy,—all of which will not enlighten the judgment and sway the conscience,—will neither convert Romanists nor stop the conversion of Protestants.

We have, from both sides, addresses brimfull of loyalty; and as the Protestantside call the Pope's Bull the aggression of a foreign potentate, the

Bull the aggression of a foreign potentate, t ally of foreign potentates ready to become the enemies of England, the Catholies declare the the Pope has spoken—not as a temporal potentate the Pepe has spoken—not as a temporal potentate, but as the spiritual successor of Saint Peter—and that they would be as ready to oppose any hostile aggression of Pope or potentate as were their aucestors in the case of the Pope and Spaniard in the days of Elizabeth. Both sides address their respective Bishops, and the Bishops address their respective parties; the Protestants maintaining that it is the revival of the old controversy lottween Popes and Kings, waged once with so much violence between the Popes and Monarchs, both here and on the Continent, only now it comes in a milder form and under a more peaceful garb. in a milder form and under a more peaceful garb suited to the Pope's curtailed power and the spiri of the times; while the Roman Catholics declar that they never held the Queen's supremacy in dure, assert the Pope's supremacy in temporals. And the Dissenters look on, considering the strug-gle not as for substituting the Pope's authority for the Queen's, "over all causes and persons, eccle sization as well as civil" in Great Britain, but as prognosticating the overthrow of both, so that the nation may be at liberty "to render unto Costa the things that are Casar's, and unto God the

hings that are God's."

At some public meetings the Protestants have it all their own way. The Protestant layme who were most eager and efficient in getting the penal laws against the Roman Catholics abolished
—such as the Prime Minister and Earl Fitzwilliam—express amazement blended with indignation, that the requital should be this assumpti of ascendancy by the Pope over the realm, thrust-ing Victoria from half her throne, and are still more amazed and indignant when told that the Pope did not volunteer, but was solicited. Their resolutions and addresses are published according. To these the Roman Catholics reply, that was their holding episcopacy, in subordination the Pope, that excluded them from equal righ the Pope, that exc till these unholy laws were abolished—that their abolition was intended to enable them to do what they have done, get their Church in full organiz tion, or it was worthless—that the spiritual su jection which they refused to the Queen when the penal laws were in force, they mean not to transfer now that they are free; but all the loyalty that law, reason, and religion demand of the they yield to the Queen. In other meetings, th Roman Catholics—priests and laymen—attend t windicate their religion and assert their loyalt Then there is, of course, a regular playing at so diers with lungs and tengue; and the meetin disperses to send away the combatants and their partizans embittered and exasperated; and on the following Sunday pulpits and altars resound, not with the gospel of peace, but with religious strife Where the meetings are of the Anglican clergy alone, the resolutions are strong against every proximation in doctrine or ritual to the Church of Rome; the Tractarians, and the bishops that cour tenanced them—are obliged to succumb to the pulsion for their ultra Pro Times had to remind the Pusevite bigots that our Church is neither the High Church nor the Low Church, but the Broad Church"—wide Low Church, but the Broad Church'—wide enough for all, it is scarcely roomy enough for these "Romanizers," especially since the Premier's thunderbolt fell denouncing them as more bitter focs to the English Church than the Pope and his Catholics themselves.

There is, in truth, a striking similarity between

the spirit manifested in the Irish Synod of Thurles, and these English exhibitions of Deans and Chap-ters, Clergy and Bishops, which consorious critics might ascribe, neither to "Popery" or "Protest antism," but to-the clerical spirit; that is eve exclusive and tyrannical when it has power an an overwhelming majority of adherents. The Thurles Synod was sadly afraid of the Catholic youth touching skirts with the Protestants on the education benches in school and college; the result, they were sure, would be contamination as apostacy. The Anglican Clerky are dioceses averse to the juxta position of Bishops in dioceses.

Protostantism is lost in and Priests in parishes. Protestantism is lost there is Episcopal or priestly jurisdiction co-operative with their own; though it depends upor themselves whether Roman Catholic Rishaps ap-Priests in England shall be more successful in

converting the Protestants, than Protestant Bishops and Parsons have been in Iroland in converting the Roman Catholics over since the Reformation, when a Bishop and a Parson was set down side by side with a Bishop and a Priest, in every dioceso in Iroland—the thing that is now dreaded in England when the arrangement is the other way. In both care a the Thurles Cherry and the Anglican—they who have the ascendency want to keep it—that is all. to keep it-that is all.

THE BATTLE IN TRELAND. I fully expected to be able to send you, from the bulletin of the Tenant-League folks themselves, a full, true and particular account of the progress of the war for Social Freedom of the Irish People with the Irish Acistocracy; for a meeting of the "Council" had been summoned, for deliberation, preparing a report of progress and organising future measures up to the approach of the meeting of Parliament, when, of course, it will be necessary for the Council to meet and ar-

will be necessary for the Council to meet and arrange for bringing the pressure from without to bear on the deliberations of that body when in session. For this meeting they had postponed county meetings in Down. Armanh, and elsewhere. But, unexpectedly, a vacancy occurred in the Representation of Limerick. A tenant farmer became a candidate, and now they have postponed all other matters—their two days deliberation, and the subsequent public meeting of the League included—in order to employ their undistracted energies to secure the return of that gentleman to represent Limerick. A Pacliament. In the absence of their report, I can only state, generally, that the Council of the League have worked more industriously than I hoped; have done much by the county meetings they have held to diffuse among the people a knowledge of their rights and a spirit to maintain them; have compelled many landlords and their agents to after their tone and lower their rents; have succeeded in keeping up a discussion in the press, which has forced a very wide conviction that legislation is inevitable and that a lowering of landlord claims and a liberal concession to popular rights are alike necessary and wise and that the attempt to introduce the "No Popery" mania in this side the channel so as to divide the people and prevent their unitedly and steadily seeking their rights as Irishmen has been utterly abortive.

OTHER MATTERS.

OTHER MATTERS.

While the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Beaumont, of the English Roman Catholic nobility, are almost as indignant as Lord John Russell, at the Pope "for carving England into Dioceses, and conferring honors and dignities heretofore the Sovereign's prerogative to bestow." Mr. Doyle an Irish Commoner has sacrificed £600 a year, and cut the connection with PUSCH,-whose week ly, humorous paper he enriched with some of its most amusing and popular articles,—as " Ve Customs and Manners of Ye English in the Nineteenth Century," &c. &c.—in consequence of the quizzical articles and caricatures which Pesch

continues to give on the Pope's late proceedings.

This is standing by his church better than our lrish Protestants are supporting their English brethren in their "No Popery" crusade. The pulpit, the platform, the press are almost all,—and equally—silent; whether it is that they think the English did not stand by them in the case of the shelling of —silent; whether it is that they think the English did not stand by them in the case of the abolition of the ten Irish bishopricks,—in the case of the augmentation of the grant to Maynooth,—in the recognition and giving precedence at levees to the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops,—and in discouragement of the Orangemen after the Government had served its purpose with them; or whether it is from a conviction that, as the Irish Church is the more unstable fabric of the two Protestant Episcopal Establishments, so the first note of war from her would be the signal for an onset that would shake her foundations—it is not for me to would shake her foundations-it is not for me to

The Irish people seem, just now, much more anxious about securing a Western Atlantic packet-station,—of which we have every hope, though Liverpool and chanchester are doing their utmost to retain their monopoly. Railway extension and inland-navigation would follow; the means of national improvement and wealth,—carrying out those agricultural and manufacturing changes of

which we see the commencement.

And there is a change for the better in our civic arrangements. Dublin, in particular, has just elected the members of its corporation,—including some of the most highminded, wealthy, and honorable citibens, without regard to those religious residuies and charten politics that filled the prejudices and clap-trap politics that filled the former town-council with men wholly unit for, and unworthy of, a place in any respectable assembly; and made the meetings scenes of disgusting vifu-

P. S. There seems but little doubt,-such is the outcry,—that, if the law at present does not ena-ble the "Authorities" to prevent the Pope, as " a foreign Prince, from creating English titles, and conferring English dignities."—an act will be passed, prohibiting any one from taking the title of Bishop from any town or place in England.

## GERMANY.

The War Business.
Paris Correspondence of The New York Tribuns.
Paris, Thursday, Nov. 25

The funds have had an ague. Steady Germany, with its new lights, seemed in the way of great shakes.' If blows came, there was at once War for Revolution. The conservative power in Prussia was knuckling to the people; it favored the idea of resistance to the federal force; that is, to the Emperor of Russia, because it is popular, and would, in the opinion of the Conservatives, thus sustain the stand still cause. The King of Prussia's game was-the national feeling ap-

pealed to the army put in motion, and I can ride the storm. But the latest news looks more pacific. According to the Daily News, the calling out of the Landwehr by Prussia has caused Russia and Austria to back out. Connected with the fact if it is not misinformed, that Prussia, in case of war, may be sure of the material support of France and the moral support of Empland. By moral we may suppose stocklobbine is mount According to the latest accounts Austria has of, tered to guarantee to Prussia her military stations in Electoral Hosse, but stipulates that the troops shall in the first instance be temporarily withdrawn. The quotations of the Prussian funds received by telegraph do not indicate much increased alarm as to the maintenance of peace. The Inde pendence of Brussels contains the following under date of Tuesday :- Our correspondence from Borlin brought in yesterday the Composition of the Committee formed by the Second Chamber o Prussia, to draw up an address in reply to the speech from the throne. Our of 22 members elected, nine belong to the left, nine to the center, and four only to the Ministerial Party, or Extreme Right. We may consequently expect the reply of the Second Chamber to be drawn up in energetic terms. It appears, however, that M. de cetic terms. It appears, however, that M. de Vincke labors actively for the fusion of the Left and Center, and that these two fractions of the Second Chamber are not far from coming to an understanding. Other letters add, that according to all probabilities the address will be conceived in a spirit of distrust against the ministry, but not sufficiently hostile to overthrow it, because it is desired that it shall fall by the force of events.—There was a talk at Berlin of a new complishment. There was a talk at Berlin of a new dispatch from Austria, which arrived in the evening of the 224, and in which Austro Bayarian in tervention in Hosse is explained in such a way as in no way nor respect to effend Prussia. But so many dispatches have been exchanged during some time past that it is right to await acts to judge of the modifications which the situation may undergo. There is also a question of the declaration of Russia that any execution of the declaraundergo. There is also a question of the declaration of Russia that any opposition of Prussia to the
execution of the decrees of the Diet of SchleswigHolstein will be considered by the Cabinet of St.
Petersburg as a declaration of war. Contrary to
what has been said, it appears that Baden will
withdraw from the Prussian alliance.

Is not the whole of Sois Prussian business a got-

up scene! The family relations between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, the traditions of the Holy Alliance, seem to me quite sufficient to arrange any difficulty, provided the political necessities of the King of Prussia did not require him to flatter the national vanity in the afof Denmark and the Duchies, and the Hesse business. These men must act all together.

all nonsense to listen to the supericial matter of Paimerston, however ingeniously set forth in a four hours speech. Mr. Home, in a published letter, expresses the opinion that Lord John Russell's letter denouncing the Pope is "a mere two to the whale"—a scheme to define the people and prevent Reform at the next session. What, then, is the use of talking of any opposing forces, except such as may be raised as a tub to the whale. I am obliged to cut this short. The French Chumbers have had no delate of importance recently.

Affairs of New-Mexico.

From the Washington Republic, Sanya Fr. Thursday, Oct. 11 To the Editors of The Republic.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 5th September, we notice a telegraphic dispatch to the President of the Luited States from R. H. Weightman, which seems also to have been published in the St. Louis Union. That communication, being ut-St. Louis Union. That communication, being ut terly incorrect in all its statements, may possibly missed the public mind, and therefore demands a slight notice.

mislead the public mind, and therefore demants a slight notice.

That Col. Murroe is invading the rights of the people of New Mexico is not true: on the contrary, in every step taken he has acted in accordance to the expressed will of the people. In calling a Convention to trame a State Constitution, he issued his proclamation, after being fully satisfied, by the proceedings of public meetings held in every part of the Territory, that a large majority of the people desired it. When that Convention assembled no such idea was entertained among its members that the Constitution, then framed could go into effect but by the sanction of Congress, or until New Mexico should be admitted as a State, nor was any such idea mooted among the people, either at the preceding or subsequent election. The proclamation of the 2sth May, authorizing the election for Governor, Representative to Congress, Members of Legislature, &c. was issued by Col. Murroe, in accordance with a request, contained in the 10th section of the schedule of the Constitution, and the restrictions therein contained, in regard to the operation of the State Government, met with the approbation of the Convention, and the people generally indeed. Heard not a dissenting voice. of the Convention, and the people generally in deed, I heard not a dissenting voice

Under the authority of that proclamation, and by the regulations laid down in it, the people voted, and doubtless did not entertain the slightest expectation that the person elected would at tempt to disregard those restrictions, or would at tempt to transgress what they acknowledged as law and right, or that they would attempt to as-sume powers which could only be conferred by the Congress of the United States. The people voted for a State Constitution under the apprehension that they could not obtain a Territorial Government, not because they believed it best adapted to their wants and condition; but, when that Constitution had received the sanction of their votes, they were willing to abide the de-cision of Congress, and, if approved, to sustain it. To carry that Constitution into effect, and to establish a State Government independent of the action of Congress, was never their thought or intention. In the restriction of the action of the State Government to this limit, therefore, Col. Munroe had with him not only the opinions and feelings of a large majority of the people of New-Mexico, but his course has been decided to have Mexico, but his course has been decided to have been constitutionally and legally right by very high authority; in his declaration that he would maintain the Government defacts of New-Mexico till such time as the action of Congress should substitute authority, or the Executive of the United States should otherwise direct. Where, then, is there any invasion of the people's rights to the comment and the citic military decast. by the commander of the ninth military department? No violence has occurred—no resistance to the constituted authorities has been offered. All this hue and cry, as every one knows who is capable of judging impartially, arises from a few demagogues banded for vile and selfish purposes.

The assertion that the Civil and Military Gov-The assertion that the Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico maintains by violence not only the form, but the civil offices of a government which has so much increased the disgust of the people, &c. is a misrepresentation of fact. No violence has been used nor has been necessary in New Mexico to sustain the Civil Government or its officers; nor has discontent or disgust prevailed, except so far as may have been excited by the few insensate, restless and unscrublous excitents for place sud their orincipal in prevaled, except so far as may have occupantly the few insensate, restless and unscrupulous aspirants for piace, and their principal instigator. That the division of parties at the last election was "people against authorities" is untrue, and the assertion carries with it the proof of its falsity. There was no such issue joined. The writer of the dispatch had tried various issues before the election. He tried to get up a Convention on the west side of the Rio del Norte to form a State Government, leaving the east side to Texas, but failed. He next made an effort to suppress in public meetings an expression of the feelings of the people in regard to the attempted jurisdiction of Texas. I pon the arrival of the Texan Commissioner, he became one of his special advisers and companious through the country, and may have been the can inform us one of the "distinguished members of the bar" who, Major Neighbor informs us, in his report, met him in conclave at Santa Fe, and rereport, met him in conclave at Santa Fé, and re-commended the sending of an armod force by Texasto enforce her jurisdiction. At all events, we know that, at that time, Weightman and his associates advocated yielding to the jurisdiction of Texas, or at least the forming of a State Constitution, and submitting it for the approbation of Texas before laying it before Congress.

At the election, under the proclamation of the 28th May last, Weightman and his associates, in order to forward their own individual ends, at tempted to arouse a feeling of nationality—Mexi-can against American, and religious fanaticism on the ground of alleged danger to their religion

But, to completely show the absurdity of the assertion that the division of parties was people against authorities, the fact need only be stated that there was not a civil officer in the whole territory but heartily joined the people in the at tempt to effect the desired change of government There was no question of the government de facto against a State Government, or of Territoria against a State Government, all went unanimous for the State Government under the impression that there was no hope for a Territorial Government; all sought a change, and civil officers knew and the people knew, that the moment we ob ny government, sanctioned by Congress. that the present incumbents in office must giv any such division of parties! No such issue was dreamed of except by the greedy aspirants for

The assertion that the military Commandant's clamation threw the whole power and contro he elections into the hands of the authorities is a shameless misrepresentation. The schedule the Constitution places the regulation of the elec-tions in the hands of certain others, and the mil tary commandant carried out the direction given as requested in that act of the Convention.

It is entirely new to the people of New-Mexico that the civil authorities have been repudiated. Had the dictum of the rould be holders of place been attended to, doubtless the authorities would have been repudiated. have been repudiated; but the people have quiet-ly disregarded these insidious disturbers of the public peace, and calmly await the action of Con-

public peace, and calmly await the action of Congress in regal to the matter.

That these authorities have ever formed any plans to torture the people of New-Mexico into acts of resistance is [not true.]

Every observing and candid man knows that all the discontent that has prevailed in New-Mexico has been produced by a systematic series of attempts by a few restless aspirants to unoduce it. The people of New-Mexico do not conceive that

The people of New Mexico ac not concern that such procedents as California or Oregon apply to them. California, after the war, had no government. She was in a state of anarchy the people framed a Constitution, which has been accepted by Congress. Oregon, a colony in the limits of the limits of the limits of the limit of the limits of th the United States, had no government, but forme one to meet her present wants till Congress could form one for her. But New-Mexico had a govern ment in full force and effect, which has been main more than four years, and has secure order and the rights of persons and property well, we venture to assert as could have be existing circumstances by any govern ment that could have been established

That the mal-administration of the anti-Re ablican form of Government has caused many native New-Mexicans to retain their character Mexican citizens, and has founded a flourishin my out of the limits of the United States, an bas decreased materially the number of inhabit-ants of the Territory," is a statement as abourd as

Soon after the ratification of the Treaty, the that all take part - England not excepted. When Mexican Contress passed a law offering a bounty reforms are so steadily resisted in England, it is and other inducements to all Mexicans who

all nonsense to listen to the superficial matter of | would emigrate from the Territories acquired by

would emigrate from the Territories acquired by the United States.

A Commissioner was sent to New Mexico—a priest—who preached a nursade, appealed to the nationality and fanaticism of the people. Was it surprising that such a course had its effect ! There was nothing in the Government to produce such an effect, and beside, at that time the action of Congress was confidently expected, giving us a Territorial Government.

Something over three thousand, out of a population of seventy or eighty thousand declared.

Something over three thousand, out of a population of seventy or eighty thousand, declared their preference, according to the treaty, to remain Mickiean citizens; and of these, notwithstanding the odious Government and the bounty offered, scarcely three hundred souls, of the three thousand, in two years and a half have chosen to emigrate to Guadalupe, the colony spoken of and I am assured, by good authority, that these have expressed a strong desire to return to New Mexico. On the other hand, a Mexican colony of emigrants, from the Republic of Mexico, has in the same time been formed at Los Cruzas, near Dennes, which numbers more than three hundred souls; and a large amount of emigration from the nais, which numbers more than three hundred souls; and a large amount of emigration from the State of Chihuahia was constantly passing to Donaia and to the unoccupied lands in front of El Paso, until it was stopped by the surpation of Texas. So much for the depopulation of New-Mexico by the maladministration of an Anti-Republican Government.

This plain statement of facts, as they exist in New-Mexico, will, I trust, place that remarkable production, the theory of the President of the United States, in its proper light.

of the United States, in its proper light.

JUSTICE.

Report of the Quartermaster General. The following carefully prepared abstract of the Quartermaster General's Report we take from the Washington Republic:

the Washington Republic:

The acquisitions made to our territory under our Treaty with Mexico, and the increased distance and extent of our frontier, have added largely to the amount and importance of the duties devolved on this branch of our military service. Our readers will remember the remarks on this subject in the Report of the Secretary of War. We publish this morning the Report of the able and efficient chief of the Quartermaster's Department, General Jesup, giving a very clear Department, General Jesop, giving a very clear and interesting account of the operations of the Department during the last fiscal year. The total amount to be accounted for by the Department, including the balances at the close

of the preceding year, remittances for the last year, proceeds of public property, amounts bor-rowed from the civil fund in Cabliornia, proceeds of drafts drawn by officers, and other miscella-neous items, is \$5,461,213 30. The expenditures, accounts for which have been received since the last report, amount to \$4,674,275 01. Leaving to be accounted for, \$786,008 29, which balance will be reduced by accounts due, but not yet received,

be reduced by accounts due, but not yet received, over \$300,000.

The expenditures in the last year for the force employed in California have nearly equaled those for the whole army in 1844. In consequence of the inadequacy of the appropriations to meet these and other necessary expenditures, not foreseen when the estimates were made, a heavy arrearage has occurred, being the amount stated as borrowed from the civil fund in California, and raised on drafts of the disbursing officers; the whole of which, \$1,200,860-32, will be required in the present year.

whole of which, \$1,290,860,32, will be required in the present year.

The foregoing statement shows that the sum expended in the last fiscal year was live-fold the amount expended by the Department in the year ending the 30th of June, 1844, although the army has been increased since that date a little more than one-half. The increase is to be accounted for chiefly by the stationing of troops in Oregon, Terrison and the new Territories and the keeping. for chiefly by the stationing of troops in Oregon, Texas, and the new Territories, and the keeping up long lines of communication between them and our former frontier. In 1-44 the extreme western posts were on Lake Superior, and on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers—several of them in populous and well cultivated neighborhoods, and all of them easy of access. The whole cost of transportation in the year referred to was \$120,000. The outposts are now removed to the Rio Grande, the Gila, the Pacific coast, the Columbia River, and Puget's Sound, with intermediate lines of posts between the former and present frontiers. The reinforcements, as well as nearly all the supplies, are taken from former and present frontiers. The reinforcements, as well as nearly all the supplies, are taken from the older States, over long land and water routes, at an enormous expense. The consequence is, that the cost of transportation in the last fiscal year has equaled \$2,000,000, being an increase of more than 1,500 per cent.

One of the heaviest items of expense is forage, more than 10,000 horses, oxen and mules being constantly in use. Other heavy items are fuel, hire of operatives, and the rent, erection, and repair of buildings required for the service. These expenses cannot be much reduced in the present condition of the country.

expenses cannot be much reduced in the present condition of the country.

The Indians between Texas and New Mexico, compelled by the disappearance of the buffalo to steal or starve, have made inroads into those countries, and have given our troops as constant employment as if a state of war had existed. This state of things, and the expense attending it, must continue, unless we leed or exterminate the Indians, or prevail upon them to settle down as culdians, or prevail upon them to settle down as cul-tivators of the soil.

The estimates for the next year are made from a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the service, and will bear no reduction if the objects of expenditure be not reduced.

The regiment of mounted riflemen were march-

ed across the continent during the year, and sta-tioned in Oregon, with the exception of two companies left at Fort Laramie. The Quarternaster General recommends the purchase of Fort ancouver, now the property of the Hadson's Bay Company, as the most important point to be occupied in Oregon. It is said to be the only place in the Territory where a mounted regiment can be conveniently stationed. It is now garri-soned, and is the principal depot of the Quarter-

executed.

into the deep Wady Talla, which runs fro to south, in a direct parallel with Wad from which it is separated by a range

sandstone, with sub-strata of limestone a

ds. &c. were foun

hills. This range, as well as the culminating

tion of the table land to the east, consists, if that found between Tripoli and Mursuk, of bla

the question to think of ascending or got Of fossil remains, orthoceras, brachyo

wells, even pools, remaining from the s, were met with in some of the Wadis wh

stay at the former place, their transactions the Tuaricks, and their journey to the kingwith the Tuaricks, and their journey to the king dom of Air, further particulars may be expected

may add that his Majesty the King of Prus-

sia has been pleased, at the instance of the Chev alier Bunsen and Baron Alexander von Humboldt

to augment the funds of the two travelers by a grant of 1,000 thalers."

AN APPECTING SCENE -At the last interview

between a condemned criminal and his wife, their child—a bonny wee thing, just be ginning to prattle

-was playing about the cell. Her eye was caugh

by the glitter of the bolts which confined he father s legs, and she cried out, in blissful ignorance

of their use, "Oh, daddy, daddy, what pretty things! You never wore these at home." "Many a sad thing have I seen," said the honest jailor who tells the story, "and many a bitter cry have I heard within those walls, but never one which made me blubber like a child till then. The mother, Sir, and the poor fellow himself—oh, Sir, and the poor f

FATAL RAILHOAD Accidents,-According to

[Merchant's Ledger.

master's Department.
For the erection of storehouses and other buildings for the troops in California, the estimates from the Pacific amount to more than \$2,600,000.

from the Pacific amount to more than \$2,000,000 but it is proposed to send the materials and mechanics from the Atlantic, by which the cost, it is thought, may be greatly reduced.

Supplies have been sent from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, and from San Antonio, Texas, to New-Mexico. Great difficulty is found in supplies for the supplies for th o New-Mexico. Great difficulty is for olying forage in New-Mexico, in con-the scarcity of surplus agricultural p youd the wants of the inhabitants, o, in consequence cultural products abitants, and of imerous bodies of emigrants passing to Califor ia. This difficulty can only be obviated by se aring the inhabitants both in the cultivation an the quiet possession of their crops. It is suggested that if the Pueblo Indians were armed, and their settlements protected, they would not only in-crease the supplies by their industry, but would be the best auxiliaries of our troops against the stile Indians. Supplies, with extensive means of transporta-

tion, have been furnished to the troops in Texas, who have been more like an army in then in carrison. The Territory was so vast, and the routes to be traversed are so entirely unim-proved that the expense is extremely heavy ttention is asked to the importance of improving e harbors, rivers, and roads of Texas, as a easure which would be worth infinitely more in the defense of the frontier than any system of forfication.

The expenditures in the Quartermaster's De-

partment are influenced, not only as in the other departments, by the increase or diminution of numbers or grades, but by all the varying circumstances of the service, as well as by the condition and resources of the country in which the troops re employed.
It is recommended that provision be made by

for emissing the mechanics, teamsters, and r operatives employed in the service, for a t less than two yearsect to the rules and articles of war. This, it is hought, will promote both economy and efficiency. Additional barrack, forage, and wagon masters re recommended.
In conclusion, the Quartermaster General re-

In conclusion, the Quartermaster General to the conclusion, the Quartermaster General more chests that measures be adopted to secure a more ready settlement of the accounts of the officers of the department at the treasury, which, under the department at the treasury which, under the conclusion, often remain unsettled for years. He also asks that the laws may be so changed that all the accounts of the department may be settled by the same auditor, instead of being di-

wided between two auditors, as at present.

Boveral valuable documents, giving information concerning the state of the service in Oregon and California, and on our South-western frontier, are submitted with the report.

THE FALL RIVER OFERATIVES.—We were caterday misinformed in relation to resumption to operatives in Fall River. We now learn that operatives have left in consequence of the re-tion in their waces, and that the mills, almost without an exception, remain sile.
[New-Belford Mercury, Friday.

U. S. Const Survey-Columbia River.

The fellowing is the Report of Lieut, Washington A. Bartlett, U. S. N., Assistant in the Coast Survey, in relation to the draught of vessels which trance, Oregon.

Wishington Nov. 20, 1459.

Bin: In suswer to your inquiries as to the draught for vessels which may at any time be carried into the Columbia River by the new South Channel, I have to state, that our late survey of that channel, and my personal experience in passing over the South Bar, in vessels of deep draught,

their anchors.

A disabled ship that can be sailed so as to have good steerage way, can pass over the south bar in safety, when it would be impossible to get her

in safety, when it would be impossible to get her in by the north channel.

From the 1sth of April to the 5th August, 1850, there was no day that the south channel was not practicable for vessels, and was in daily use.

I crossed the bar (south channel in the pilotboat Mary Taylor, during the heaviest gale that occurred within the above named period, beating out with the wind dead ahead.

The principal pilot of the bar is Captain White, late pilot of New-York harbor. He is very intelligent and competent to his duties, and no accident has occurred at the mouth of the Columbia

dent has occurred at the mouth of the Columbia

since September, 1849, when he commenced his duties as pilot.

The Commerce of the Columbia River, the great

artery of the fertile valleys of the Columbia audits tributaries, is rapidly increasing. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers now proceed

to Astoria, and return to San Francisco with the mouthly mails. A small steamer has been built at Astoria, and is now employed in the river trade. A second steamer was on the stocks when we left the River.

left the River.

Regular lines of sailing and steam-propeller vessels are also established between San Francisco and the various towns of the Columbia, also, to Nisqually, and other Points on Puget's Sound.

For further particulars, I have the bonor to refer you to my report of June last.

for turther particulars, I have the bollot to fer you to my report of June last. Very truly, your obedient servant, WASH, A. BARTLETT, Lieut, U. S. Navy, Ass't Coast Survey Prof. A. D. Hache, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey

The Central Region Regions of Africa.

New Elements of Geometry-A Critic Critic

Cleed.

To the Echer: of The Tribbar.

GENTLEMEN. In your paper of Wednesday,
11th instant, you publish an article purporting to be a critique on Mr Soba Smith's "New Elements of Geometry," and also on an article which appeared in your paper of the 2d Instant, noticing that work.

I have nothing to do with Mr. Smith's book, nor

with your article, but in the essential principles on which his reasoning is based. I have an interest show conclusively that ressels drawing seventeen feet can be taken over the South Bar at one-quar-ter flood or three quarters ebb without the least of somewhat older date than his publication, and therefore, I may with propriety assume to defen them. The remarks of your correspondent are mostly assumptions of what he considers as essential facts. In only one instance is ne ex. which a vessel makes when in the swell of the bar, which is, however, much less in the South than in the old north channel, when the wind is in the usual northwest marter.

In the Winteror Spring seasons, when the wind is in the south or south west quarter, there is a lively breaker on the south bar, at which time it will be smoothest on the north bar, and this southerly wind being then fair for the north channel, there is no occasion to take the south bar, in southerly winds, going myet with a moderate draught, in a sailing vessel, the south channel, the south channel is ever safest in coming out, although the wind may be "lead in" to the lar—the lar being so short and quick passed that it is not necessary to tack in shoal water. plicit in stating a case, wherean a line with breadth (which is the subject of the argument) conflicts in practice with his views of the principles of Ge ometry. He says "let us bisect a triangle with "one of these lines, we should then express our result in this manner. Each part into which the "triangle is divided will be equal to one-half o

"the whole triangle, minus the part esten up by "the line." He thus, as it will be seen, makes the line with breadth to be a part of the figure. Let us now see how far he has understood the so short and quick passed that it is not necessary to tack in shoal water.

The United States steamer Massachusetts and United States steep-of-way Falmouth, each drawing seventeen feet water, have passed the bar of the south channel, into the Columbia river, since our survey was made.

In addition, I would state that my experience at the mouth of the Columbia has convinced me that the south channel is the practicable commercial channel of that river for certainty and safety, with the additional advantage of accomplishing the passage to or from the river without waiting for a particular wind. Ships frequently pass the bar inward in lifteen minutes after receiving their pilot, and outward in thirty minutes after cetting their anchors. subject, or if he has really understood it, how far his representations, and the result as he would ex press it, corresponds with the truth and the re-cessity of the case.

Mr. Smith claims no credit for the disovery that

Mr. Smith claims no credit for the disovery that "all lives must have breadth," nor that the breadth in every line is necessarily one "at some point in a line of figures," or at some definite fraction of a magnitude. In this respect he has simply taken the demonstration of smother (with entire liberry to do so) and upon that demonstration he has proceeded to show what the breadth of that line must be under given circumstances, and this he claims as his discovery, and in the new elements applies it to the demonstration of main fix.

he claims as his discovery, and in the new ele-ments applies it to the demonstration of plain fig-ures and solids.

In the preface to his work, Mr. Smith states that "Mr. Parker, in his demonstration of the quadrature, has shown that the circumference of a circle is a line outside of the circle, and coas-quently that it must be a magnitude wholly dis-tinct from the circle and must have breadth." In other words, that a line which is the measure of a thing, forms no part of the thing measured, any more than a carpenter's rule, with which be a thing forms no part of the thing measured, any more than a carpenter's rule, with which he measures a surface or a cube forms any part of the surface or cube measured. A thing cannot measure itself, nor can it be the measure of itself. Things are measured only by comparison with other things. A foot rule, for example, is certainly a foot rule, but it is without meaning as to quantity, only as we mentally refer the rule to the foot. If we bisect or measure a triangle by geometry, we simply determine the quantity of the foot. If we bisect or measure a triangle by geometry, we simply determine the quantity of its whole or its parts, in their relation to some other quantity already determined. It is evident, therefore, from Mr. Parker's demonstration, and from the necessity of the case, that a line which is made the measure of any figure, forms no part of the figure measured, but it of itself a magnitude entirely distinct from the figure. With these premises, Mr. Smith sets out in his reasoning, but your correspondent makes him to mean that a line with breadth is a part of the figure bisected or measured by it. Need I say anything more to prove that the case, and its results as stated by your correspondent, is wholly inapplicable, utterly devoid of truth and of mathematical necuracy?

necuracy?
Your correspondent goes on to remark on Mr.
Smith's seventh proposition: "The diameter of a circle inscribed in an equilateral triangle, equals circle inscribed in an equiateral triangle, equis-two thirds the perpendicular, "which proposi-tion" he says, "can never be proved from the de-finitions laid down in the book, particularly that a line has a breadth of one, in this case it (the unit) is only half an inch." He italicises the word "only," evidently with the intention of giving to the demonstration the appearance of contradic-tion, as if one magnitude, which is equal to see half inch ware not as much a unit as one whole half inch, were not as much a unit as one whole

It is true, Mr. Smith has not demonstrated his 7th proposition by the breadth of a line, and your correspondent hence assumes that it can never be 7th proposition by the oreign with the can never be proved by it. By turning to the oth proposition however, he will there see it proved by the breadin of a line, that "in the equilatterial triangle whose diameter is two, the area equals half the circumference," and with Mr. Smith the diameter of any plain figure is always the diameter of an inserbed circle. The calculation is then reduced to figure, and by a very simple law of numbers, if the area be divided by one-third of itself, it will give the perpendicular, which is three, and because the diameter of the inesribed circle is known to be two, it therefore equals two thirds the perpendicular. If this should not be sufficient, it (the the proposition) may be proved by the breadth of a line in as many forms as is desirable. But what has been said will be sufficient, I think, to satisfy any one that the assertion of your correspondent "that he assertion of your correspondent" the content of the proposition of the proved." It may be not a proved to the proved of the proposition of the proved of the p one that the assertion of your correspondent "that it can never be proved" is made in ignorance, of

that it is a mere cavil and not founded in truther

ches are con

The Central Region Regions of Africa.

We extract the following from the London Athenaum of 31st ult.

"I am happy to be role to inform you that the great expedition in the north of Africa has been more successful than that in the south to explore Lake Ngami. Letters from Dr. Barth and Dr. Overweg inform us of their having accomplished the journey accross the Great Desert, or Sahara, and of their arrival near the frontiers of the kingdom of Art, or Asben. (Air is the modern Tuarick, and Asben the ancient Sudan name.) the most powerful in that part of Africa after Borna, and never explored by Europeaus. On the 24th August, the date of their last letters, they were at Taradshit, a small place, which, from itineraries sent by Dr. Overweg in a former letter, and from the positions of Mussuk and Kano, I place in about 20 io N. lat. and 20 long. E. of Greenwich.

"From my former communication it will have been seen that the two travelers left Marsuk ou the 12th of June, leaving Mr. Richardson at that place to await the Tuarick escort from Ghat.—Much delay was caused by this circumstance: especially as Hatita, the well known Tuarick chief, is now an old and decrepid man, able to travel only at a slow pace; so that the journey from Mursuk to Ghat, which is generally accomplished in twelve days, occupied them thirty-six. They were, however, compensated by the discovery of some extremely curious rock sculptures in the Wady Telissare, about twenty English miles west of Marsuk, roughly estimated.—One of these sculptures consists of two human bird and bull-headed figures, armed with spears, shields, and arrows, and combating for a child. The other is a fine group of oxen going to a watering place, most artificially grouped and stafffully executed.

"In the opinion of both travelers, the two works." reason.

For our further edification in this matter let if For our further edification in this matter and the row require of your correspondent to measure and bisect a triangle by a line without breadth. We will suppose that be has made an Algebraic solution of its whole quantity and roduced its figures. But has he really done this by a list the strength of the contraction of the row of the strength of the without breadth destine way made use of our magnitude or liss with breadth, it may be a cube or something else to inform himself how much a square inch is, and "In the opinion of both travelers, the two works bear a striking and unmistakable resemblance to the sculptures of Egypt. They are evidently of very high antiquity, and superior to numerous so to determine how many such inch tained in his triangle. He has there his own language, "tacitly made use of our list and then slaims that the whole structure rests other sculptures of more recent date found by th other sculptures of more recent date form, by the travelers, in which camels generally formed the principal object. They most probably relate to a period of ancient Libyan history, when camels were unknown in that part of Africa, and oxen were used in their stead.

"The travelers also collected much information that is the general physical character, geoloand then slaims that the whole saturation with his own." He must be excused, however, it this little departure from a right line, because without it his whole solution of quantity could never have told him the difference betwest square inch and a square mile. But we will pass over these small defects in attempting to measure over these small defects in attempting to measure. relative to the general physical character, geology, and nataral history of the region between Mursuk and Ghat. From the former place west things which have magnitude by things which her none and go with him a little faster in his bisk tion. We have supposed that he has determine tion. We have supposed that he has determined the whole quantity of his triangle, and this symdyided by two shows him the quantity of each part into which it is to be divided. He looks at his triangle and its face is a blank,—there is not ing to indicate where his line without breadth, or where it ought to be,—he can neither see acconceive of the exact plan of it, because it has to existence and therefore, occupies no place. So Mursus and Grat. From the Grace as far as ward the country was found to ascend as far as beyond Wady Telissure, whence it descended into the deep Wady Talla, which runs from north to south in a direct parallel with Wady Ghat, existence, and therefore occupies no place the The summits of these sandstone ridges form his points where it shall begin and end, same condition. In fact his "position without magnitude" has no position at all. We ask his where his line is, "(th" (says he) draw a straight line from the "centre of the base and perpendicular that in the line" (it is an other than the line "(it is an other than the line"). ed, sharp-edged, knife-like crest, which it lar to it, to the top, that in the line (it is a equalitation triumph) Very true, but where is the center of the base ! He cannot tell, and now With respect to the botanical character of this part of Africa, a greater abundance of gramineous plants was found in the rich Wadisthan had pre-riously been met with. Of trees, the talka and he must horrow our possitive magnitude sgals or line with breadth, a cube if you please, and ip-ply it to the outside of his triangle to lind where he course of the bess is theb had taken the place of the date-palm, which was not seen beyond Tessauna, about two days journey west of Mursuk. Water was plentiful to center of the base is, and from the cated he draws a straight line with breadin perpendicular to the base to indicate where a line win out breadth ought to be. But has he shown it rams, were met with in some of the Walls which are generally dry. Flocks of pouleis de Car-thage, attracted by the water, so precious in these regions, as well as numbers of small birds, gazelles, hares, foxes, and dornice enlivened the surrounding country. In the large Wadis, near for it is still the center of the line draws, and e cannot tell where that center is, nevertheless e says the bisection such as it is is complete. he says the bisection such as it is is complete.
But has he made even this simple bisection by the
aid of any principles which can even be supposed
to be contained in an imaginary line without
breadth, which is consequently without locality
or existence, and thus, determined a mechanical
truth by mechanical fallary? No, he certaily
has not, but on the contrary, whether he has operated only mentally through algebraic expression
or geometrical formula, or on a plain surface by
the direction of the eye, or by the aid of the ompasses, by drawing straight lines or angles, or by
the direct application of the cubic unit, in all cases. surrounding country. In the large Wadis, need Ghat, numerous traces of wild asses were notice. "The expedition arrived at Ghat on the 173 July, and at Taradshit on the 22d of August.

> Your correspondent remarks, that it is only ass Your correspondent remarks, that it is only essary to set the veriest tyre to work to show the fallacy of Mr. Smith's book. But think you if it fallacy of Mr. Smith's book. But think you if it has would not have

passes, by drawing straight these of angles, the direct application of the cubic unit, in all cases, he has tacitly and in fact, made use of a pos-

tive magnitude, or a line without breadth, both to determine his quantities and to fix that locally

of his points, and without the use of a p

been reported during the last formight. in such things, but some how or other I have get

fallacy of Mr. Smith's book. But time you have so easy a matter, that he would not have done it himself? Yet has he done it? Has be done anything in fact but to prove his own inheritance of Mr. Smith's positions. He talks wisely also of the searching power of

of his points, and without the use of a possist magnitude directly or indirectly, such as can have existence and a value in itself neither he, normy other man, ever did, or ever will, solve a problem in geometry, in any manner, which would mite it any more dafinite or reliable, than a Yanker